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The Fairbanks and Rampart Quadrangles, Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska. BY L. M. PRINDLE Bulletin 337, U. S. Geological Survey.

Geology and Mineral Resources of the Controller Bay Region, Alaska. BY G. C. MARTIN. Bulletin 335, U. S. Geological Survey.

Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1907. BY A. H. BROOKS and others, Bulletin 345, U. S. Geological Survey.

Following the policy of the Alaska Division of the United States Geological Survey of getting the results of its investigations before the public as soon as possible, the first bulletin is a concise summary of the present knowledge of the geology of the area covered by the topographic maps and issued at the time of their completion. Papers by G. C. Covert on the water resources of the Fairbanks region and the Rampart gold placer region by F. L. Hess are also included.

The second bulletin, on the other hand, is a detailed study of the coal-bearing rocks occurring in the area about Controller Bay and is a final report as far as is possible with the slight amount of development that has been done in the area. The age of the rocks is determined to be Miocene, with a possibility of the base of the series extending down into Oligocene. The rocks have been greatly disturbed and exact correlation made difficult by the lack of good exposures together with the present hazy state of our knowledge of the Tertiary of the Pacific Coast. Several terraces and benches indicate extensive recent elevation.

In the last bulletin is found the administrative report by A. H. Brooks, chief of the Alaska Division, together with several short papers by various members of the division summarizing present knowledge as to the occurrence and development of deposits of gold, copper, tin, coal, building-stone, and marble, together with papers on the methods of prospecting and mining, and the water supplies of the principal camps.

J. C. J.

The Iron Ores of the Iron Spring District, Southern Utah BY C. K. LEITH and E. C. HARDER Bulletin 338, U. S. Geological Survey.

This bulletin describes a small area in the southwestern corner of Utah, about 250 miles south of Salt Lake City. Sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous, Cretaceous, and Tertiary age have been intruded by large masses of andesite that are possibly laccoliths, and, after erosion, subsequent lava-

flows have covered the region. Later erosion has partly uncovered the older sediments and intrusives.

The ores are principally magnetite and hematite with a small amount of limonite, and occur (*a*) as fissure veins in the andesite, (*b*) as fissure veins and replacement deposits along the contact of the andesite and limestone, and (*c*) as a cement in a Cretaceous quartzite-breccia.

J. C. J.

Geology of the Rangeley Oil District, Colorado. BY HOYT S. GALE.
Bulletin 350, U. S. Geological Survey.

A small field at the western border of Colorado is described where considerable prospecting for oil has been going on with some success. The rocks are principally Cretaceous and Tertiary. The base of the Wasatch formation (Tertiary) rests with apparent conformity upon the top of the Mesaverde formation (Cretaceous), but the absence of formations found between them elsewhere in Colorado indicates a non-conformity here. The structure is a quaquaversal fold with little evidence of faulting. The oil occurs presumably in lenses in the Mancos (Cretaceous) shale.

J. C. J.